

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN DIVISION

JAN BURGESS, and all 2,625 individuals
identified in the Burgess FTCA administrative
Complaint,

Plaintiffs,

Hon. Linda V. Parker
Mag. R. Steven Whalen
Case No. 17-11218

vs.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Defendant.

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT

Introduction

1. This action is a joinder action brought by all individuals identified administratively as Federal Tort Claims (“FTCA”) CLAIMANTS (“CLAIMANTS”) who experienced personal and property damage as a result of the negligence of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) in its mishandling of the Flint Water Crisis. This action for personal and property damages is brought against the United States of America (“USA”) under the FTCA, 28 U.S.C. § 2671 *et seq.*

The EPA failed to follow several specific agency mandates and directives governing its conduct which resulted in injury to the CLAIMANTS. Upon notice of

a contaminant in the water system which presents a substantial and imminent danger, the EPA is required to first determine whether the state and local agency is taking timely action protective of public health. If timely and protective action is not being taken, the EPA is required to bring a Section 1431 emergency action. However, despite notice of the danger as early as October 2014, the EPA failed to take the mandatory steps to determine that Michigan and Flint authorities were not taking appropriate action to protect the public from toxic water and failed to file the emergency Section 1431 action until January 2016.

In addition, the EPA is required to provide advice and technical assistance to states and local providers which are not in compliance with the requirements of the Safe Water Drinking Act (“SWDA”) and if compliance is not achieved in thirty days, the EPA is required to issue an order or commence a civil action to obtain compliance. The EPA took none of those mandatory steps. The failure to fulfill these mandatory duties constitute violations of the FTCA.

An administrative claim for payment of personal and property damage in the amount of \$1,107,300,000.00 has been pending before the EPA for more than 6 months. The EPA has neither accepted nor denied the administrative claim.

Jurisdiction, Venue, Parties and Exhaustion of Administrative Remedies

2. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the USA sued pursuant to the FTCA, 28 U.S.C. § 1346(b) (1).

3. Venue is proper in cases involving tort claims against the USA where the Plaintiff resides or where the act or omission complained of occurred. 28 U.S.C. § 1402(b); 32 C.F.R. 750.32(a).

4. Plaintiff resides in this Judicial District and the acts and omissions complained of occurred in this Judicial District.

5. On April 25, 2016, Burgess through her counsel individually and as representative for 523 individuals submitted a claim to the EPA for personal and property damages arising out of the EPA's negligent handling of the Flint Water Crisis. Each of the 523 individuals executed a written consent for representation by Burgess' counsel. Proof of consent for representation has been supplied to the EPA. This group of 523 individuals, identified in Exhibit 1, are described as Batch 1 CLAIMANTS.

6. On June 6, 2016, Burgess through her counsel individually and as representative for 227 individuals submitted an amended claim to the EPA for personal and property damages arising out of the EPA's negligent handling of the Flint Water Crisis. Each of the 227 individuals executed a written consent for representation by Burgess' counsel. Proof of consent for representation has been supplied to the EPA. This group of 227 individuals, identified in Exhibit 2, are described as Batch 2 CLAIMANTS.

7. On October 14, 2016, Burgess through her counsel individually and as representative for 955 individuals submitted a second amended claim to the EPA for personal and property damages arising out of the EPA's negligent handling of the Flint Water Crisis. Each of the 955 individuals executed a written consent for representation by Burgess's counsel. Proof of consent for representation has been supplied to the EPA. This group of 955 individuals are identified in Exhibit 3 are described as Batch 3 CLAIMANTS.

8. On May 4, 2017, Burgess through her counsel individually and as representative for 920 individuals submitted a third amended claim to the EPA for personal and property damages arising out of the EPA's negligent handling of the Flint Water Crisis. Each of the 920 individuals executed a written consent for representation by Burgess's counsel. Proof of consent for representation has been supplied to the EPA. This group of 920 individuals are identified in Exhibit 4 are described as Batch 4 CLAIMANTS.

9. More than 6 months has elapsed since the filing of the claims identified in paragraphs 5-8 above. The EPA has not issued a Final Decision.

10. Burgess and the other 2,625 individuals have exhausted all administrative remedies and pursuant to the FTCA are now entitled to proceed with this action in the United State District Court. 28 U.S.C. § 2675(a).

Statement of Facts

11. This lawsuit against the EPA arises out of the environmental catastrophe known world-wide as the “Flint Water Crisis.”

12. On April 25, 2014, the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (“MDEQ”) authorized the City of Flint to distribute to its more than 30,000 customers drinking water pumped from the highly corrosive, polluted and toxic Flint River.

13. For almost 50 years, Flint water users enjoyed plentiful, clean fresh water purchased from the Detroit Water and Sewage Department (“DWSD”). The water received from DWSD included a “corrosion-inhibiting additive, which lined pipes and connections to minimize the level of lead leaching into Drinking water.” *Management Alert: Drinking Water Contamination in Flint, Michigan, Demonstrates a Need to Clarify EPA Authority to Issue Emergency Orders to Protect the Public*, Office of Inspector General, United State Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Inspector General, October 20, 2016, p 1. (“OIG”)

14. Flint Emergency Managers Edward Kurtz and Darnell Earley, with the approval of Michigan’s Governor and State Treasurer, discontinued Flint’s water service from DWSD and approved use of the Flint River as an interim source of water until an alternative water pipeline was completed in late 2016 or 2017.

15. The Flint River water was toxic and 19 times more corrosive than the DWSD supplied water. The Flint River water required substantial corrosion control

treatment in order for it to be safe and useable because many Flint homes and businesses have lead service lines and plumbing making them more susceptible to high levels of corrosion and the leaching of lead.

16. It is an undisputed fact that the MDEQ and Flint failed or refused to use corrosion control during the entire time that Flint River Water was supplied to Flint water users (April 25, 2014 to October 16, 2015). Flint water users were exposed to the toxic and highly corrosive Flint River water for 539 days or 1 year, 5 months and 21 days. OIG, p 1.

17. On October 16, 2015, by order of the Governor, the Flint water system was re-connected to the DWSD system.

18. Although DWSD water was restored to the Flint water system, the 539 days of exposure to highly corrosive Flint River water ruined the lead service lines, hot water tanks and other plumbing apparatus.

19. As of November 25, 2016, the two and one half year anniversary of the switch to the Flint River, the water delivered to the people of Flint remains unsafe to drink, use for cooking or use for bathing.

20. Throughout the spring and summer of 2014, the water supplied to Flint water users was malodorous, tasted bad and appeared to be cloudy with floating dirt or metallic particles. OIG, p 1.

21. Flint water users received a notice in August 2014 of an acute coliform Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), a monthly coliform MCL violation in August 2014, and a monthly coliform MCL violation in September 2014.

22. Burgess, as a Flint home owner and water user, made numerous complaints to the state and city officials about the poor water quality she was experiencing. Neither the state nor the city gave her satisfactory information about how and when the water quality would be improved.

23. Burgess determined that she was living in an environmental crisis and turned to the EPA for assistance.

24. Burgess discovered on the EPA's website a section entitled "Enforcement." The web page gave her instructions on how to report violations of environmental laws and regulations. The Enforcement page stated that if she elected to provide contact information with her report, that information may be "shared by EPA with appropriate administrative, law enforcement, and judicial entities engaged in investigating or adjudicating the tip or complaint."

25. On October 14, 2014, Burgess presented to the EPA her complaint and requested an investigation. She wrote:

Tip or Complaint: Earlier this year, the City of Flint, changed its water supply from the City of Detroit (Lake Huron) to the Flint River. This river has a very long history of pollution. Since this change, our drinking water has tripled in cost and the quality varies daily. Some days it smells like an over-chlorinated swimming pool; other days,

like pond scum. It is often brown in color and frequently has visible particles floating in it. We've been under several boil water advisories due to e-coli contamination. Just this morning our local paper reports that General Motors Engine plant has shut off Flint River water to the plant due to the over-chlorination and the fears that the water will cause corrosion.

http://www.mlive.com/news/flint/index.ssf/2014/10/general_motors_wont_use_flint.html#cmpid=nsltr_stryheadline.

People in Flint have had to resort to buying bottled water or having purification systems installed in their homes. Some residents have even had private wells dug. The water is not safe to drink, cook or wash dishes with, or even give to pets. We worry every time we shower. The City of Flint is still very economically depressed and most citizens cannot afford to do anything other than use the river water. Many of them have NO water at all due to the extremely high water bills. There is reasonable suspicion that reports have been falsified. Some residents have had water tested privately and the results are not even close to those reported by the City. Calls to the City and State have resulted in no action whatsoever.

Violation Still Occurring? Yes

State DEP/DEQ/DEM Notified? No

26. On October 23, 2014, EPA representative Jennifer Crooks (Crooks) responded to Burgess' email stating in part that "the Flint River water is a different quality than the Lake Huron raw water; and requires additional treatment to ensure an acceptable quality drinking water." She emphasized that the poor quality water was only a temporary problem because Flint planned to join the Karegnondi Water Authority (KWA) in 2016. She said that the "MDEQ is aware of the multiple complaints from citizens and is working closely with the Flint Water Department to

ensure the distribution system and the water treatment processes work more efficiently and more effectively.”

27. Burgess heard nothing more from the EPA until April 8, 2016, when investigators of the EPA’s Office of Inspector General contacted her for an interview regarding her report. Ms. Burgess met with the EPA investigators on April 9, 2016, for about 1.5 hours.

28. At the time of interview, the EPA investigator advised Burgess and her counsel that the EPA had received 120 complaints or notices of environmental violations and most, if not all, had not been investigated.

29. The duration of time between Burgess’ report of an environmental violation and the opening of an investigation was 543 days or 1 year, 5 months and 26 days.

30. In January 2015, Flint home owner LeeAnn Walters called the EPA regarding water issues that she was experiencing at her Flint home. She informed the EPA that she and her family members were becoming physically ill from exposure to the water coming from her tap.

31. On February 26, 2015, Crooks wrote an email to MDEQ and EPA representatives. Crooks noted that Walters complained of “black sediment in her water.” Crooks noted that the iron contamination was so high that the testing instrumentation could not measure it. She went on to say:

“But, because the iron levels were so high [Michael Glasgow, Flint Utilities Administrator], suggested testing for lead and copper. WOW!!!! Did he find the LEAD! **104 ppb** [parts per billion] She has 2 children under the age of 3....Big worries here

I think Lead is a good indication that other contaminants are also present in the tap water that obviously were not present in the compliance samples taken at the plant

We also talked about Dr. Joan Rose from Michigan State being on the Flint Tech Advisory committee...would want to dive further into this...she and her family are also exhibiting the rashes when exposed to the water, and her daughter’s hair is falling out in clumps.”

32. In a second email on February 26, 2015, Crooks stated that Miguel Del Toral (Del Toral) of the EPA is of the opinion that the “black sediment” in Walters water was actually lead. She stated that “Miguel is wondering if Flint is feeding phosphates. Flint must have Optimal Corrosion Control Treatment-is it phosphates?”

33. Crooks continued: “From a public health perspective, can we assume that the high lead levels in Mrs. Walters’ neighborhood are isolated to just her area? Or are they more widespread?”

34. Crooks in an email, dated February 27, 2015, offered to MDEQ representative Stephen Busch (Busch) expert advice through “our expert,” Mike Schrock at EPA Cincinnati Research.

35. On February 27, 2015, MDEQ representative Busch advised Del Toral and Crooks that “[MDEQ] will take the [offer of expert assistance] under consideration.” He further stated that Flint has an “Optimized Corrosion Control Program.”

36. Del Toral, on February 27, 2015, advised Crooks that this is a very dangerous situation. He stated that “the particulate can contain very high concentrations of lead (hundreds of thousands of ppb Pb) which is much higher concentration than lead paint, so even small particles can result in high lead values.”

37. By late January 2015, the news media regularly reported the widespread water quality issues and resulting illnesses occurring in Flint. A casual internet search in January, February or March of 2015, would have produced scores of news reports about the environmental crisis developing in Flint. The EPA was monitoring these media reports.

38. According to the OIG Report, in February, 2015, the “EPA Region 5 received the first Flint drinking water distribution system lead sampling test result, indicating a requirement of corrosion control.” OIG, p 4.

39. On March 3, 2015, Flint collected a follow-up sample at the Walters home. This time the reading was 397 ppb (more than 20 times the EPA “Action Level” of 15 ppb).

40. On March 18, 2015, Walters informed Crooks of the March 3rd reading. Crooks asked Walters to fax her the report. She stated “any thoughts on how to respond to her? I’m running out of ideas.”

41. By March of 2015, Del Toral was communicating with Region 5 EPA personnel that there was a serious public health crisis developing in Flint caused by contaminated water.

42. Walters also provided the EPA with reports of elevated blood lead levels for her children proving that consuming lead-laced water had poisoned her children.

43. In early April 2015, Walters called Dr. Marc Edwards (Dr. Edwards), an environmental engineering professor from Virginia Tech University, to come to Flint to assist to address the water contamination problems. Dr. Edwards, in April 2015, took water samples and shared his test results with the EPA.

44. On April 23, 2015, Del Toral wrote an email to the MDEQ and asked one question: “What’s Flint doing now (post Detroit) for corrosion control treatment?”

45. On April 24, 2015, the MDEQ wrote back that “Flint is not practicing corrosion control treatment at the Water Treatment Plant (WTP).”

46. On April 25, 2015, Del Toral prepared an email to the MDEQ and his EPA colleagues stating “given the very high lead levels found at one home and the

pre-flushing happening at Flint, I'm worried that the *whole town* may have much higher lead levels than the compliance indicated, since they are using pre-flushing ahead of their compliance sampling." (Emphasis added).

47. On April 27, 2015, Del Toral travelled to the Walters home to investigate the circumstances causing the elevated lead readings. The EPA also tested neighboring homes. Ultimately, testing and investigation determined that the city-owned service line of about 25 feet running from the water main to the external shut off valve was made of lead and a source of the lead contamination. In addition, the Walters home had galvanized pipe which became "seeded" with lead due to corrosive water. According to Del Toral, the lack of corrosion control treatment was a major contributing cause for the release of lead into the Walter's water system.

48. On May 6, 2015, the EPA returned to the Walters home to supervise the service line replacement activities.

49. By June 2015, "EPA Region 5 had information that the city of Flint exceeded the lead level at which corrosion control was required, and that Flint was not using a corrosion inhibitor. EPA Region 5 also had information that at least four homes had concentrations of lead in household drinking water above the action level of 15 parts per billion." OIG, p 5.

50. On June 10, 2015, the EPA offered additional technical assistance on response managing the different water quality issues in Flint, including the presence of lead in the drinking water.

51. On June 24, 2015, Del Toral prepared a memorandum entitled “High Lead Levels in Flint Michigan-Interim Report (“Del Toral Report”).” The Del Toral Report stated that “a major concern from a public health standpoint is the absence of corrosion control treatment in the City of Flint for mitigating lead and copper levels in the drinking water.” He added that “the lack of mitigating treatment is especially concerning as the high lead levels will likely not be reflected in the City of Flint’s compliance samples due to the sampling procedures used by the City of Flint for collecting compliance samples.”

52. On June 25, 2015, Rita Bair (“Bair”), Branch Chief Region 5, Ground Water and Drinking Section, responded to Del Toral’s Interim Report wanting to know in an email why Del Toral characterized the lead problem in Flint as “widespread.”

53. Del Toral responded to Bair via an email on Thursday June 25, 2015, stating that:

“The widespread high lead is my judgement based on a couple of decades of working with lead issues and I stand by it despite the limited data set from Flint. A simple application of scientific principles to the circumstances in Flint along with the limited data are enough to know that there is a problem there. They have had no corrosion control

treatment in place for over a year now and they have lead service lines. It's just basic chemistry on lead solubility. You will have high lead leaching into the water where you are doing nothing to mitigate that. We don't need to drop a bowling ball off every building in every town to know that it will fall to the ground in all of these places....The only reason we don't have more data is because the City of Flint is flushing away the evidence before measuring for it...there is zero chance or close to zero chance that you will ever capture any of the high lead.... the high lead levels we are seeing in Flint are mainly particulate lead, which is released sporadically in most cases, so unfortunately for Flint in their attempts to avoid capturing lead, these particles are being captured despite their attempts not to capture lead. **I understand that this is not a comfortable situation, but the State is complicit in this and the public has a right to know what they are doing because it is their children that are being harmed. At a MINIMUM, the City should be warning residents about the high lead, not hiding it telling them that there is no lead in the water. To me that borders on criminal neglect.** The only people that question the science are the ones that have a vested interest in not finding lead. When we look, we find it. When they look, they either don't find it or if they find it, they dismiss it as the resident's plumbing or use some other fabricated reason .(Emphasis added)

54. Sometime between June 24, 2015 and June 30, 2015, Del Toral provided his Interim Report to Walters who shared it with Curt Guyette (Guyette) an investigative reporter with the ACLU of Michigan.

55. Guyette confirmed the accuracy of the Del Toral Report by interviewing Del Toral who confirmed that the assertions contained in the Report were accurate.

56. Guyette then approached Flint for comment. On June 30, 2015, Mayor Dwayne Walling (Walling) notified EPA Region 5 Director Dr. Susan Hedman (Hedman) that an EPA Region 5 staff member was speaking publicly about the Flint environmental crisis.

57. On July 1, 2015, Hedman informed Walling that the Del Toral Report “should not have been released outside the agency.” She recommended to Walling that Flint retain two EPA experts on lead and drinking water and that Flint follow the lead of the MDEQ. Walling asked Hedman to advise the ACLU that Flint should follow the advice of the MDEQ.

58. On July 2, 2015, Hedman said to Walling that “I am not inclined to have any further communication with the ACLU representative.” She told Walling that he could tell Guyette that what he was given was a preliminary draft and that it would be premature to draw any conclusions based on that draft.”

59. On July 9, 2015, Michigan media outlets raised the serious environmental and public health issues discussed in the Del Toral Report---the serious issues which had been well known to the EPA from January, 2015. The threat to the public health of the citizens of Flint became nationwide news.

60. On July 10, 2015, in response to the media reports of a public health crisis in Flint, Hedman issued a press statement which stated in part that the “EPA will work with the Michigan DEQ and the City of Flint to verify and assess the extent

of lead contamination issues and to ensure that Flint's drinking water meets federal standards."

61. On July 14, 2015, Guyette asked the EPA if phosphate should be used as corrosion control. Although the answer to this question is an unequivocal "YES," the EPA provided an evasive and convoluted response in an apparent desire to protect the MDEQ. When Guyette asked the EPA to comment on whether the sampling methods were minimizing the lead readings, the EPA again provided an evasive response.

62. On July 21, 2015, EPA representatives had a conference call with MDEQ representatives. The MDEQ argued with the EPA about the necessity of immediate corrosion control treatment in light of what it alleged was "compliant sampling." The EPA was concerned about the validity of the MDEQ position, because the EPA had doubts as to whether the sampling was done properly.

63. At the July 21, 2015 meeting, the EPA informed the MDEQ that Flint should be instructed to "start corrosion control treatment as soon as possible." The MDEQ acknowledged that it had already been in contact with the EPA's experts (Lytle and Shock). The EPA did not establish any deadlines for the commencement of corrosion control.

64. On August 10, 2015, EPA representatives asked the MDEQ for an update on the status of the corrosion control treatment. No information was forthcoming.

65. On August 17, 2015, MDEQ sent a letter to Flint recommending that Flint implement corrosion control treatment as soon as possible, but no later than January 1, 2016, and to fully optimize its treatment within six months.

66. On August 28, 2015, the EPA asked the MDEQ to provide Flint's corrosion control compliance plan.

67. On August 31, 2015, the MDEQ disputed that corrosion control was necessary because its sampling establishes compliance.

68. On August 31, 2015, Dr. Edwards published the results of his water testing and reported that 20% of the samples were over the 15 ppb EPA Action Level. Dr. Edwards' report showed that 42% of the tested Flint homes had levels of 5 ppb or higher.

69. On August 31, 2015, the EPA and MDEQ engaged in a conference call to respond to Dr. Edwards' report of an emerging major public health crisis. The EPA suggested that the participants could discredit Dr. Edwards' findings because his labs were not "certified." The EPA noted that Dr. Edwards' website "is putting added pressure on the MDEQ and EPA to ensure that Flint addresses their lack of optimized corrosion control treatment in an expedited manner in order to protect the

residents from exposure to high lead levels.” The EPA acknowledged in this call that “to delay installation of corrosion control treatment in Flint would likely cause even higher levels of lead over time as Flint’s many lead service lines are continuously in contact with corrosive water.”

70. In September 2015, 11 months after receipt of the Burgess complaint, EPA Region 5 first briefed the EPA Headquarters’ Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (“OECA”) about Flint’s water crisis.

71. The OECA immediately advised the Region take Safe Drinking Water Act (“SDWA”) Section 1431 action (Emergency Administrative Order). However, Region 5 did not issue an Emergency Administrative Order, as directed by OECA, until January 21, 2016.

72. On September 3, 2015, media reports indicated that Dr. Edwards’ reports showed that there is an immediate public health crisis at hand. The media reported that the highly corrosive Flint River water was causing lead contamination in Flint homes. The media reported that the corrosion control plan would be implemented in January, 2016.

73. On September 9, 2015, Jessica Dupnack (Dupnack) of ABC *Channel 12* asked the EPA if “there is any warning to citizens about drinking the water?” Peter Cassell (Cassell), Press Officer of the EPA, misleadingly stated that the “lead monitoring shows Flint has not exceeded the lead action level” Cassell further

added that “Flint recently accepted EPA’s offer to provide technical assistance to the City and MDEQ”

74. Later that day, Dupnack asked Cassell to comment on the disparity between Flint’s position (the City is in compliance) and Dr. Edwards’ position (the City testing is invalid). She asked if the EPA’s position is that “every single home falls below 15 ppb?” Cassell evaded the question by responding “I’m not sure how the sampling differs between the City of Flint and Virginia Tech and can’t comment on that, specifically.”

75. On September 9, 2015, Congressman Dan Kildee asked the EPA:

- a. if the findings in the Del Toral Report were accurate;
- b. if there was a public health emergency;
- c. when will the EPA tell citizens about the public health concerns; and
- d. most importantly, is the water safe?

76. On September 15, 2015, Susan Hedman provided a vague response to Congressman Kildee’s correspondence. She did not address any issues that Kildee had raised regarding the accuracy of the Del Toral report.

77. On September 11, 2015, Crooks wrote to MDEQ representatives and stated: “Just to clarify; on our call, I wanted to remind you that Miguel’s report had DEQ cc’d. So if the Legislature or whoever might say you all were cc’d, you can truthfully respond that it was EPA’s request that the report not be sent to the ccs.

Consequently, you all never received the report from Miguel.” Crooks was fully aware that the MDEQ representatives had received the report, not from the EPA but rather from the public media when Guyette published his story about the Del Toral report.

78. On September 14, 2015, Debbie Baltazar, Water Division Branch Chief for EPA Region 5, wrote a disturbing email, which stated that “perhaps [Hedman] already knows all of this, but I am not sure Flint is the community we want to go out on limb for.”

79. On September 18, 2015, EPA Director of Water Division, Tinka Hyde, made a formal request for EPA experts Lytle and Schock to be assigned to Flint to provide technical assistance.

80. On September 20, 2015, Dr. Edwards sent an email to Lytle and Schock and other EPA officials. In this email, Dr. Edwards made a strong case that the Flint/MDEQ prior sampling should be rejected as non-compliant with basic testing protocol. He completed his communication by pointing out emphatically that:

- “1) FLINT HAS LOTS OF LEAD PIPE, NO CORROSION CONTROL TREATMENT, AND HAS NO LEGITIMATE LCR TESTING FOR AT LEAST A YEAR.
- 2) AMONGST LOW INCOME INFANTS, BREAST FEEDING RATES ARE LOWER, AND FORMULA USE IS HIGHER. MANY FLINT RESIDENTS CANNOT AFFORD TO FLUSH DUE TO HIGH WATER RATES, THEY CANNOT AFFORD BOTTLED WATER. THIS IS AN UNPRECEDENTED SITUATION AND EPA NEEDS TO TAKE THIS SERIOUSLY, NOW.

- 3) WE HAVE ONE CHILD WITH ELEVATED BLOOD LEAD ALREADY....IN FACT, THAT IS THE ONLY REASON WE KNOW ABOUT ANY OF THE ABOVE.
- 4) MDEQ IS STILL PUBLICLY INSISTING FLINT WATER HAS TESTED SAFE, IS SAFE, AND THAT FLINT HAS **NO VIOLATIONS** OF ANY SORT.” (Emphasis in text)

81. Dr. Edwards continued: “I believe that someone at HQ or in R5 should immediately take decisive action on this issue to protect the public.”

82. On September 21, 2015, Dr. Edwards published on his website his advice to Flint water users: “Drink or cook with the water only if a proper filter is used and flushing for 5 minutes before the water is used for drinking or cooking. Dr. Edwards shared this information with the EPA. The EPA responded by stating that the agency is “looking into the information you have provided.” Elected Officials met with EPA and MDEQ representatives to review the situation and options.

83. On September 21, 2015, Dr. Mona Hanna-Attisha presented her study of elevated blood lead levels for children in Flint to Walling, Natasha Henderson, City Administrator and Howard Croft, Director of Flint Public works. In her report, Dr. Hanna-Attisha documented increases which coincided with the exposure to the Flint River water. Dr. Edwards shared this information with the EPA.

84. Dr. Edwards also informed the EPA that Dr. Hanna-Attisha reported, that the EPA had given the City of Flint a “blessing that they were in compliance

and there was no corrosivity” issue. Dr. Hanna-Attisha pushed for a health advisory to be published to the citizens of Flint.

85. On September 22, 2015, Dr. Edwards wrote an email to the EPA stating:

MDEQ will go to their graves insisting Flint has met all Federal LCR standards...higher numbers of EBL kids be damned. They are also telling people that EPA has said that there is no absolutely no corrosion problem in Flint water.

86. On September 24, 2015, Dr. Mona Hanna-Attisha held a press conference to release her study and recommendations. Her position was dramatic: every child in Flint is presumed to have ingested lead and has been harmed by this toxic metal.

87. On September 25, 2015, the City of Flint issued a lead advisory which states in part:

The City of Flint is issuing a lead advisory for residents to be aware of lead levels in drinking water after hearing concerns from the medical community. While the City is in full compliance with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, this information is being shared as part of a public awareness campaign to ensure that everyone takes note that no level of lead is considered safe.

88. On September 27, 2015, Hedman called MDEQ Director Dan Wyant and discussed the need for expedited implementation of corrosion control treatment.

89. On October 1, 2015, the Genesee County Health Department issued a “Do Not Drink the Water” Advisory. The Natural Resources Defense Council on behalf of Dr. Edwards, Coalition for Clean Water, and Concerned Pastors for Social Action and other interested groups and individuals filed a Petition for Emergency Action against the EPA to force the EPA to take action to abate the imminent and substantial endangerment to the health of Flint residents.

90. On October 8, 2015, the Governor announced that he had ordered the restoration of DWSD water to the Flint water system.

91. On November 4, 2015, the Del Toral Report was finalized. The report noted that officials were implementing many of the recommendations contained in the Interim Report (Flint was switched back to Detroit water, filters were provided to residents and additional corrosion control was to be implemented).

92. On January 16, 2016, the Governor declared a state of emergency.

93. On January 21, 2016, the EPA issued its Emergency Administrative Order pursuant to Section 1431 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 U.S.C. § 300i stating in part:

The presence of lead in the City water is principally due to lack of corrosion control treatment after the City’s switch to the Flint River as a source in April 2014. The river’s water was corrosive and removed protective coating in the system. This allowed lead to leach into the drinking water, which can continue until the system’s treatment is optimized. Paragraph 25 of Complaint.

The City, MDEQ and the State have failed to take adequate measures to protect public health....there continue to be delays in responding to critical EPA recommendations...the EPA remains concerned that the City lacks the professional expertise and resources needed to carry out the recommended actions and to safely manage the City's PWS. Paragraph 34 of Complaint.

94. On March 17, 2016, EPA Administrator McCarthy testified before Congress. She appeared before House Oversight and Government Reform Committee and admitted that the EPA tried but could not achieve corrosion control in a timely manner. Chairman Representative Jason Chaffetz asked her: "when did you know they [MDEQ] didn't do [corrosion control]?" McCarthy said that:

[W]e [EPA] knew on July 21st of a systemic problem. The state [MDEQ] agreed the next day and then all they did was slow walk [corrosion control]. That's why we had to do it the way we did. I wished we had gone further. I wish we had gone farther. I wished we had yelled from the tree tops but there is no way that my agency created this problem or there was ambiguity in the law that wouldn't have done the same that the governor said. Don't put people at risk just because we couldn't figure out in the life of us, in our guidance, we never thought anybody goes from a treated system to an untreated system and not treat it [with corrosion control]. I didn't think we ever had to say that because I never thought anyone would. That's where we are today.

95. On October 20, 2016, the OIG report was issued which stated in part that:

"EPA Region 5 had the authority and sufficient information to issue a SDWA Section 1431 emergency order to protect Flint residents from lead- contaminated water as early as June 2015. Region 5 had information that systems designed to protect Flint drinking water from lead contamination were not in place, residents had reported multiple

abnormalities in the water, and test results from some homes showed lead levels above the federal action level.

EPA Region 5 did not issue an emergency order because the region concluded the state's actions were a jurisdictional bar preventing the EPA from issuing a SDWA Section 1431 emergency order. However, the EPA's 1991 guidance on SDWA Section 1431 orders states that if state actions are deemed insufficient, the EPA can and should proceed with a SDWA Section 1431 order, and the EPA may use its emergency authority if state action is not protecting the public in a timely manner. However, EPA Region 5 did not intervene under SDWA Section 1431, the conditions in Flint persisted, and the state continued to delay taking action to require corrosion control or provide alternative drinking water supplies."

OIG Report, "At a Glance"

COUNT I
NEGLIGENCE – Failure to take mandatory actions required
by SWDA

96. The United States shall be liable, respecting the provisions of this title relating to tort claims, *in the same manner and to the same extent as a private individual under like circumstances.* 28 U.S.C. § 2674.

97. All of the events which give rise to this cause of action occurred in the state of Michigan.

98. The EPA is liable for the knowledge of and acts and omissions of its agents and employees, including but not limited to, Jennifer Crooks and Dr. Susan Hedman.

99. This case involves a major failure of all levels of government to protect the health and safety of the public. Local, state and federal agencies and employees, working individually and at times in concert with each other, mismanaged this environmental catastrophe.

100. The Michigan Supreme Court has recognized that a “private individual” is subject to the tort duties established by Section 324A of the Restatement of Torts, 2d. *See Smith v. Allendale Mut. Ins. Co.*, 410 Mich. 685,705; 303 N.W.2d 702, 1981 Mich. LEXIS 251 (Mich. 1981) and more recently *Fultz v. Union-Commerce Assocs.*, 470 Mich. 460,464; 683 N.W.2d 587, 2004 Mich. LEXIS 1523 (Mich. 2004) (noting that “Michigan courts have accepted the Restatement of Torts, 2d, § 324A, as an accurate statement of Michigan law and used the principles stated above in analyzing plaintiffs' claims in the past”).

101. This section of the Restatement provides:

§ 324A Liability to Third Person for Negligent Performance of Undertaking

One who undertakes, gratuitously or for consideration, to render services to another which he should recognize as necessary for the protection of a third person or his things, is subject to liability to the third person for physical harm resulting from his failure to exercise reasonable care to protect his undertaking, if

- (a) his failure to exercise reasonable care increases the risk of such harm, or
- (b) he has undertaken to perform a duty owed by the other to the third person, or

- (c) the harm is suffered because of reliance of the other or the third person upon the undertaking.

102. The EPA undertook the duty of rendering services to the MDEQ “for the protection” of the Flint water users.

A. Failure to Issue § 1431 Emergency Order

103. Upon learning that a contaminant which is present or likely to enter a water system may present a substantial and imminent danger to the health of persons and that the actions of state and local authorities have not been sufficient, the EPA was required to issue a § 1431 emergency order.

104. An order issued pursuant to §1431 can require state and local officials to take actions to protect the public including providing alternative water supplies at no cost to the consumer as well as public notification of the hazard.

105. Despite learning as early as October 2014 that Flint water users were being exposed to a substantial and imminent danger due to a contaminant in the water system about which the Michigan and Flint officials had failed to take sufficient actions to remedy, the EPA failed to fulfill its mandatory duty to issue a § 1431 emergency order. This failure persisted until January 2016.

B. Failure to Provide Technical Assistance, Obtain Compliance and Commence Civil Action Under § 1414

106. Pursuant to § 1414 of the SWDA, when the EPA learns that state or local water provider has not complied with the requirements for safe drinking water,

the EPA must provide expert advice and technical assistance. If compliance is not obtained within 30 days, the EPA must issue an order requiring the public water system to comply or commence a civil action.

107. The EPA had notice that the Flint water system was not in compliance with the requirements of the SWDA as early as October 2014.

108. Despite notice of non-compliance in October 2014, the EPA did not provide advice and technical assistance until September 2015 and never issued an order or commenced a civil action to require the State of Michigan or the City of Flint to bring the Flint water system in compliance with the requirements of the SWDA as required by § 1414.

C. Negligent Undertaking Regarding Corrosion Control

109. In February, 2015, the EPA rendered service to the MDEQ and responded to LeeAnn Walters' complaints about being exposed to contaminated Flint River water.

110. Upon undertaking this task, the EPA owed a duty of reasonable care to prevent or reduce the risk of harm to Walters and the other CLAIMANTS.

111. The Statement of Facts recited above establishes that the EPA was an active participant in the mismanagement of the unfolding environmental disaster.

112. Crooks was aware that the Flint River was highly corrosive and that Flint had older corroded lead service pipes which required corrosion control

treatment. She knew in February 2015, that Del Toral observed lead based “black sediment” in the Walters water and that Jan Burgess reported in October 2014 floating particles in her water.

113. Crooks in February 2015 was aware that exposure to the Flint River water was causing skin rashes and falling clumps to hair from a family member of the Flint Tech Advisory Board.

114. In February 2015, EPA agent Del Toral informed Crooks that the absence of corrosion control treatment provided a possible explanation for the presence of lead particles floating in the water.

115. Based on the facts supplied by Del Toral and Jan Burgess, Crooks knew or should have known that corrosion control treatment was essential for safe distribution of the Flint River water and that this treatment was probably absent from the treatment of the water.

116. By April 25, 2015, the EPA was positive that corrosion control was not being used yet failed to suggest, direct or counsel the MDEQ and Flint to implement a corrosion control program until July 2015.

117. By April 2015, this probability became a certainty and the EPA had a firm and clear knowledge that the MDEQ either refused or was incapable of managing the technical aspects that ensured that all environmental laws were adhered to.

118. Even after the EPA directed the MDEQ and Flint to implement corrosion control in July 2015, the EPA knew that the MDEQ and Flint “slow walked” the process as testified to by EPA Administrator McCarthy on March 17, 2016.

119. EPA Region 5 had the authority and sufficient information to require the issuance of a SDWA Section 1431 emergency order to protect Flint residents from lead contaminated water as early as October 2014.

120. Region 5 had information that systems designed to protect Flint drinking water from lead contamination were not in place, e.g. residents had reported multiple abnormalities in the water, and test results from some homes showed lead levels above the federal action level.

121. In September 2015, EPA Region 5 finally briefed the EPA headquarters’ Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA) about Flint’s water crisis.

122. OECA immediately advised the region take SDWA Section 1431 action. During the fall, the state began to take actions to correct the problems in Flint. EPA Region 5 maintained that the state was acting, but the contamination continued. The EPA Administrator finally directed OECA to issue an emergency order on January 21, 2016. The emergency order stated the EPA had determined that Flint’s and

Michigan's responses to the drinking water crisis were inadequate, and the EPA ordered specific actions to address a public health threat.

123. The failure of the EPA to comply with its duty under both § 1414 and §1431 of the SWDA, to issue a section 1431 emergency order, to provide advice and technical assistance to obtain compliance with the requirements of the SWDA and to issue an order or commence an action against state and local officials to obtain compliance including requiring immediate corrosion control treatment was unreasonable and unquestionably increased the risk and level of harm to CLAIMANTS. Restatement of Torts, 2d § 324A (a).

124. The EPA, in rendering services to the MDEQ, undertook the duty owed by the MDEQ to CLAIMANTS. Restatement of Torts, 2d § 324A (b).

125. The EPA breached this duty to CLAIMANTS when it unreasonably delayed in requiring Flint to promptly implement corrosion control and in failing to promptly notify Flint water users of the contamination of the water supply and the hazardous situation.

COUNT II

Negligent Performance of Undertaking Regarding Timely Investigations

126. Burgess and other CLAIMANTS submitted to the EPA complaints and notices of violations in connection with their exposure to poor quality water caused by the distribution of the highly corrosive Flint River water.

127. The EPA undertook the obligation to timely investigate complaints and in so doing imposed upon itself a duty to investigate the complaints in a careful and reasonable manner so that once violations of law or regulation were detected a proper and prompt remedy could and would be pursued.

128. Burgess, for herself and on behalf of other CLAIMANTS, relied on the EPA to undertake the task of investigating complaints and fashioning the appropriate remedy. Restatement of Torts, 2d § 324A (c).

129. If the investigation had been undertaken in a timely fashion, a violation of environmental law would have been detected and City of Flint would have been required to implement corrosion control treatment or to develop another remedy to prevent harm to CLAIMANTS.

COUNT III
Negligent Undertaking of the Duty to Warn the Public of Environmental Risks to Public Health

130. The EPA, in employing environmental safety experts such as Del Toral, undertook the task of providing the MDEQ with environmental safety technical advice and expertise regarding the consequences of using the Flint River as a primary drinking water source.

131. On June 24 and 25, 2015, Del Toral advised the EPA the public's exposure to lead was "widespread" and that the environmental catastrophe facing

Flint should not be concealed and the citizens must be warned of the public health and safety risks.

132. Yet the EPA concealed from the public the environmental dangers and risks and the failure to immediately warn them of the public of the public health emergency bordered on “criminal neglect.”

133. Notwithstanding this advice from its expert as to how to implement a mitigation of harm plan, the EPA remained silent when it should have spoken out and it knowingly permitted and facilitated the MDEQ and City of Flint in the concealment of the environmental disaster identified by Del Toral. See Restatement of Torts, 2d § 324A (b).

134. The failure to warn CLAIMANTS and the citizens of Flint of the environmental disaster and ensuing cover-up significantly increased the harm to the Citizens of Flint for which the EPA is responsible. Restatement of Torts, 2d § 324A (a).

DAMAGES

135. As a result of the EPA’s negligence CLAIMANTS have experienced and will continue to experience physical injury, illness, lead poisoning, dermatological disorders, loss of hair, gastrointestinal disorders, out of pocket economic losses; CLAIMANTS have experienced and will continue to experience pain and suffering, emotional distress, deprivation of a quality of life; CLAIMANTS

have experienced property damage to real estate and personal property; CLAIMANTS have experienced a loss of property value.

136. The aggregate damages for personal and property injuries and losses are \$1,107,300,000.00.

Accordingly, Plaintiff demands judgment for herself and the 2,627 individuals who have filed administrative claims against the USA in the amount of \$1,107,300,000.00 or whatever amount in excess of that amount the Court deems appropriate.

Respectfully submitted,

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Dated: February 2, 2018

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies that the foregoing instrument was filed with the U.S. District Court through the ECF filing system and that all parties to the above cause was served via the ECF filing system on February 2, 2018.

Signature: /s/ Regina Bell

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